CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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POETRY.

From the (Exeter) Rockingham Gazette.

DYING.

My hour is come. But no unthought-of hour
Whose gloomy presence chills my soul with dread;
It steals as gently o'er my weary heart,
As the fond parent's foot-steps round the cradle
Where innocent beauty sleeps. I've looked for it
Since the first opening of my youthful mind;
Sometimes in hours of gladness would the thought,
Calmly as angels' voices heard in dreams,
Forbid the unmeaning laugh of careless joy,
And melt each feeling into pensive sadness.
Sometimes in midnight musings when the soul
Was weary of existence, it would come
In many a flash of wild and strange delight.
I found no pleasure in the youthful spring,
Nor the bright kindlings of the morning cloud;
My spirit lingered on the waning year,
Of the last blushes of the sunset heaven,
And the red leaf that whispered it must fall.
I loved to gaze on beauty— but 'twas not
The airy form and features bright with smiles,
But the pale cheek where death had gently laid
His first light touch and left it lovely still.
I've lain for hours beneath the aged tree
That casts its shadow o'er the homes of death,
When evening sunshine slept on every leaf
And all around was still. I've marked the graves,
Some nameless as I would my own should be—
Some graved with all the high parade of death,
Some with low stones and moss fast creeping o'er them,
As cold oblivion gathers o'er the names
Of those who rest below—then I dismissed
Life and its changes from my heart awhile,
And thought of death till it became familiar.
I thought the humblest unremembered one
Was laid there with a sigh—some with warm tears,
Some with the grief that time could never heal,
With love enduring as the aching heart
Whose love became despair—and could it be,
That souls once full of high and heavenly musing,
Souls that could chain affection to their graves,
Were mingling with the dust that closed them in?
No! the long grass springs yearly from their bed,
The violet there renews its annual flower,
And sure the image of the heavenly nature
Is durable as they; oh you may close the coffin,
Heap high the earth upon their breast or bind
The rocky arches of the ponderous tomb;
The soul will burst its bondage—yes will smile
As those memorials man felt bound to raise,
While it springs upward to its native home.
Oft in the loneliest watches of the night,
When silence rested on the slumbering world,
When the leaf stirred not; but serene in heaven
The moon and stars went on their glorious way,
And the winds dared not breathe while earth lay still,
And wondered at their beauty—I have thought
If when the weary cares of life are ended,
My spirit might have rest in fields of light,
And dwell in mansions calm and bliss as they.
Why might it not? 'tis clay that binds it down.
But oft even now the spirit throws off its chains,
And hurries upward through the vast of heaven
Beyond heaven's utmost bounds—even now it ranges
Beyond the farthest star whose fainting ray
Seems trembling into darkness, and borrows thence
Emotions deep and strong imaginings,
With thoughts more beautiful than earth affords
And finds a friend in each bright wanderer there.
Then surely when the bands of clay are loosed
And the strong prison of the soul is broken,
It will rise high above its boldest flight,
Above its cares, above its joys and sorrows,
And rest not till it breathes the heavenly air,
And folds its pinions at the throne of God. W.

MISCELLANY.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

We proceed to give the remainder of Mr Adam's answer to Dr Ware's question respecting the causes which have operated, and may continue to operate, to prevent the reception of Christianity in India.

The mercantile character of most of the friendly intercourse which they have had with nations more enlightened than themselves, has contributed to render them a very gain-loving people, without embuing them with a love of literature, or a respect for the sanctions of morality.

The imperfect administration of justice, stated to be chiefly occasioned by the corruption of the native instruments, the almost absolute power of the landholders, and the extreme depression of the peasantry, tend greatly to demoralize the people, and would, in a very great measure, negative the salutary influence of any religion, even the best, if it were fully known to them.

There is a tax imposed by government on the pilgrims at Huridwar, Juggunnath, &c. It is, I am informed, so small, that it is not felt to be oppressive; but it has been alleged to have the effect of leading the natives to suppose that the idolatrous festivals held at these places receive the public sanction of the supreme authorities. To the extent to which this or similar laws are enforced, it would seem to give the weight and authority of a political establishment to the popular idolatry.

The low state of religion and morals among Christians tends to the discredit of the Christian cause, and even to the encouragement of idolatry.

I have already referred to a provision in Hindoo law according to which a Hindoo who professes any other religion than that in which he was educated, loses all right and title to the property that he might have inherited from his ancestors, although he cannot be deprived of what he has in possession, whether patrimonial or self-acquired. I need not point out the extensive operation of this law; nor, while it continues unrepealed, should we wonder that no respectable Hindoos make a profession of Christianity.

These appear to me to be the chief causes of the kind proposed to be mentioned under this query, that have prevented, and that will probably long continue to prevent, the progress of Christianity in India.

"*X. Are any of the causes of failure of such a nature that it may be in the power of Unitarian Christians to remove them?*"

Under this query I propose to enumerate some particulars relating both to the plans the Missionaries have formed, and the principles on which they have acted, that appear in a greater or less degree, to have vitiated their labours, and retarded their success. Some of the errors that have been committed, Unitarian Missionaries, as such, will endeavour to avoid; others are of such a nature that Missionaries of all denominations will probably alike perceive them; and of others there is little danger of a repetition after the first example.

The choice of Missionaries has sometimes been very injudicious. Persons have been sent to India in this capacity, little qualified by their previous habits to acquire a foreign language, and by their acquirements to command the respect or answer the objections of gainsayers; while others, both descendants of Europeans and natives of the country, have been employed by the Missonaries as preachers, whose chief recommendation appeared to be a zeal which could be excited or allayed with equal ease. It is evident that this must do great injury to the cause of Christianity, as the character of its professors, and especially of its teachers is frequently the only criterion employed to judge of the religion itself. I am very far, however, from including within the scope of this remark all who have been employed in preaching the gospel in this country; some of whom are possessed of attainments that do equal honour to themselves and the cause to which they have devoted them.

The numerous secular engagements and pursuits of the Missionaries have not only taken away their attention, in a great measure, from their proper work, but have also been the sources of much envy and contention among themselves, as well as reproach and scandal among others, both Europeans and natives. Under this denomination I do not include the contributions which some of the Missionaries have made to science and literature, but only those employments and speculations in which they engage principally or solely for the sake of pecuniary profit. To these they have in most, although not in all, cases been impelled by the circumstances under which they have been sent to this country. The conductors of Missionary Societies, from a false view of things, are desirous of sending forth as many Missionaries as their funds can possibly support, and with this view, they allow only very small salaries to those whom they employ. Missionaries, however, are not angels, but men; and when they have wives and children, they think and act as husbands and fathers ought to do. They endeavour in some way, as little repugnant as possible to their proper calling, to provide for their own respectability in society, for the education of their children, and for the maintenance of their surviving widows; and it cannot appear surprising, when once they have commenced such a course, that even Missionaries sometimes do not know precisely where to stop.

From the Christian Examiner.

NOTES UPON THE BIBLE.

Of the European versions, of which I shall next give a very brief account, the Latin has in all respects claims not less decisive. It was unquestionably of earlier date, and of far more extensive use than either of the other Western versions. Only two other versions indeed, in the languages of Europe, have any claim to considerable antiquity, or any pretentions to an independent source,—i. e. to have been translated immediately from the Greek. All the other versions into the languages of Europe are comparatively modern. They were made during the middle ages, and, as is well known, not from the original Greek, but from the Latin Vulgate. From the time of Jerome to that of the reformation, copies of the Greek text were scarcely known in the Western Church.

The two versions to which I refer as having an earlier origin and a higher parentage, are the *Gothick* and the *Slavonick* or *Russian*; and of these, the Gothic is on some accounts the most remarkable.

The author of this version has had the rare privilege of having his name descend to posterity with those fragments of his work, which have survived the ravages of time; and what is most remarkable, and probably an *unique* in literary history, is, that those fragments are the only remaining monuments of the language in which they were written.

It was about the middle of the fourth century, when the version in question was made. It was a translation of the whole Bible from the Greek, by Ulphilas, a bishop of Bulgaria, for the use of those Goths, who had settled in Dalmatia, and embraced Christianity. This celebrated divine not only translated the Bible for his rude countrymen, but invented also the alphabet in which it was written.

Two portions only of this remarkable work now remain. One of these is a copy of the Four Gospels, but not entire. This is known as the *Codex Argenteus*. It is written on vellum in letters of silver, except the initials, which are of gold; from which circumstance it derives its name. The other is known as the *Codex Carolinus*. It is written, like the other, on vellum, but consists of nothing more than a small part of the Epistle to the Romans, the rest of the copy having been torn out by a librarian, who was ignorant of its value, to be used as coverings for other books. These fragments, I have observed, are all that the diligence of modern research has been able to discover in the language and the character, in which they are written.

The *Slavonick* or *Russian* version is the only remaining one, entitled by its origin and antiquity to our present notice, as leading to a knowledge of the original text, or furnishing the means of ascertaining its purity, or correcting its faults. This version was made in the ninth century, and is a translation directly from the Greek. It has the advantage of being a very literal translation, and is less liable, than some of the other versions, to the suspicion of having been altered, for the purpose of accommodating its readings to those of a text supposed to be more correct. It is sometimes not easy to ascertain how far the value of a copy, or of a version, has been impaired by liberties of this kind which have been taken with it.

In speaking of the ancient versions of the West, I have said nothing of the *Anglo Saxon*, although it is probably as well entitled to that distinction, as the Persick among the Oriental. The highest date assigned to it is in some part of the eighth century. It lays no claim to the character of a version direct from the original. It is acknowledged to be a translation from the Latin; but it derives a peculiar value from the circumstance, that there are strong reasons for believing it to be a translation, not of the corrected copy of Jerome, but of one that was in use before his; and Butler, in his Haræ Biblicæ, and Michaelis, are strongly inclined to the opinion, that it was the *old Italic*. Its *peculiar value*, supposing this opinion to be correct, consists in its contributing to the recovery of that venerable version, and in thus ascertaining what was the original at the very early period, when that version was made.

This brief account of the several ancient versions has been given with a view only to their use, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the original reading, in those cases where there is a diversity in those copies of the Greek, which have come down to us. A few examples will serve to show their application and their value.

In the account of the temptation, Luke iv. 8. we have in our translation, the phrase 'Get the behind me Satan;' in the received text *upage opiso mou satana*. This reading, though wanting in several manuscripts, is found in by far the greater number, among which are the most ancient and valuable. It is contained in the Alexandrine. Yet is is rejected as an interpolation by Griesbach, and probably with justice. And this is done chiefly on account of its absence from all the most ancient versions, and its not being found in the quotations of the early Fathers.

Another instance in which the text is corrected by Griesbach, *chiefly* on the authority of versions, occurs Matthew xix. 17. In the received text, our Saviour's answer relates to *the title that was given him*, and not to *the question that was asked*. To the question, Good Master, what good thing shall I do, that I may inherit eternal life,' our received text represents him as answering, 'Why callest thou me good?—there is none good but one, that is God.' In some manuscripts, and in most of the versions it is; 'why askest thou me concerning good; One only is good.'

In the history of the planting of Christianity at Antioch, Acts xi. our received text, following the reading generally found in manuscripts states, that the Gospel was there preached *pros tois ellenistas*, to the Hellenists, that is to Jews, who used the Greek language. But several circumstances lead very conclusively to the opinion, that the persons here intended were not *Hellenists* but *native Greeks*. We accordingly find in support of this opinion, that in two of the oldest manuscripts, the Cambridge and the Alexandrine, and in most of the ancient versions, it is not *ellenistas*, but *ellenas*, Greeks; and this reading of the versions, though supported by no manuscripts of any authority, but the two just named, is very properly preferred by Griesbach, and the text is accordingly corrected in conformity to it.

ENVY.

Against envy I shall use the same arguments I would use to persuade a man from the fever or the dropsy. 1. Because it is a disease, it is so far from having pleasure in it, or a temptation to it, that it is full of pain, a great instrument of vexation; it eats the flesh, and dries up the marrow, and makes hollow eyes, and lean cheeks, and a pale face. 2. It is nothing but a direct resolution never to enter into heaven by the way of noble pleasure taken in the good of others. 3. It is most contrary to God. 4. And a just contrary state to the felicities and actions of Heaven, where every star increases the light of the other, and the multitude of guests at the supper of the Lamb makes the eternal meal more festival. 5. It is perfectly the state of hell, and the passion of devils: for they do nothing but despair in themselves, and envy other's quiet or safety, and yet cannot rejoice either in their good or in their evil, although they endeavour to hinder that, or procure this, with all the devices and arts of malice, and of a great understanding. 6. Envy can serve no end in the world; it cannot please any thing, nor do any thing, nor hinder any thing, but the content and felicity of him that hath it. 7. Envy can never pretend to justice, as hatred and uncharitableness sometimes may: or there may be causes of hatred; and I may have wrong done me, and then hatred hath some pretence, though no just argument. But no man is unjust or injurious, for being prosperous or wise. 8. And therefore many men profess to hate one another but no man owns envy, as being an enmity and displeasure for no cause but goodness or felicity: envious men being like *cantharides* and caterpillars, that delight most to devour ripe and most excellent fruits. 9. It is of all crimes the basest: for malice and anger are appeased with benefits, but envy is exasperated, as envying to fortunate persons both their own power and their will to do good; and never leaves murmuring till the envied person be levelled, and then only the vulture leaves to eat the liver. For if his neighbour be made miserable, the envious man is apt to be troubled . like him that is so long unbuilding the turrets till all the roof is low or flat, or that the stones fall upon the lower buildings, and do a mischief that a man repents of. *Taylor.*

MAN naturally desires, not only to be loved, but to be lovely; or to be that thing which is the natural and proper object of love. He naturally dreads, not only to be hated, but to be hateful; or to be that thing which is the natural and proper object of hatred. He desires not only praise, but praiseworthiness; or to be that thing which, though it should be praised by nobody, is, however, the natural and proper object of praise. He dreads, not only blame, but blameworthiness; or to be that thing which, though it should be blamed by nobody, is, however, the natural and proper object of blame.

The love of praiseworthiness is by no means derived altogether from the love of praise. Those two principles, though they resemble one another, though they are connected, and often blended with one another, are yet, in many respects, distinct and independent of one another.

The love and admiration which we naturally conceive for those whose character and conduct we approve of, necessarily dispose us to desire to become ourselves the objects of the like agreeable sentiments, and to be as amiable and as admirable as those whom we love and admire the most. Emulation, the anxious desire that we ourselves should excel, is originally founded in our admiration of the excellence of others Neither can we be satisfied with being merely admired for what other people are admired. We must at least believe ourselves to be admirable for what they are admirable. But in order to attain this satisfaction, we must become the impartial spectators of our own character and conduct. *Smith.*

OF RICHES.

I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue; the Roman word is better, "impedimenta;" for as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue; it cannot be spared nor left behind, but it hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory: of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit; so saith Solomon, "where much is, there are many to consume it; and what hath the owner but the sight of it with his eyes?" The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches; there is a custody of them, or a power of dole and donative of them, or a fame of them; but no solid use to the owner. *Bacon.*

HENRY MARTYN.

At a late meeting of a Missionary Society in London, Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. alluding to the Missions to the East, remarked:—

"I was lately much interested in conversing with a gentleman from Persia. There he had met with some of the opponents of Henry Martyn; some of the Muftis who had controverted his arguments for the truth of Christianity, and endeavoured to defend the system of Mahomet. They now acknowledged, 'Truth was on his side, but sophistry on ours.' One of them said, 'If the spirits of good men go to a happy abode in a better world, he is certainly gone there; let us muse on his character in silence.' And silence ensued for several minutes. This, my informant said, evidently appeared to be not an empty compliment, but the tribute of the heart to departed worth."

New Churches in England.—A bill was introduced into the House of Lords in the month of June, appropriating £500,000 sterling, for the building of new Churches. The bill provides, that in those cases where a congregation pays two thirds of the expense of erecting a church, they shall have the liberty of choosing their own ministers.—*Rel. Intell.*

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1824.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATIONS. The Unitarians of this country make but very little use of the advantages of coalition or united effort, for inculcating their peculiar sentiments. The business is here left to the occasional and desultory efforts of disconnected individuals. But in England they act in concert, and thus are enabled to effect much. The various associations formed in different parts of the country, and whose anniversaries are generally attended by the leading and most enlightened men amongst that class of christians, have an important influence in keeping alive a sense of the value of their principles, and the duty of unremitting exertions in promoting their diffusion and influence.

An interesting account is given in the Monthly Repository (English,) for July, of a number of these meetings. The twelfth Anniversary of the "Kent and Sussex Unitarian Association," was held at Tenterden, July 1st. At this meeting the celebrated Mr Fox preached. The Southern Unitarian Association held its annual meeting at Chichester, June 30th. A very able discourse was delivered by Rev. J. H. Bransby, of Dudley, on the popular doctrine of the *two natures* in Christ. "An earnest wish was expressed," says the Repository, by the ministers and members present, "that this clear and forcible exposure of one of the most favourite retreating places of Athanasian sophistry should be published." A subscription was made immediately for this purpose, and there is hope of obtaining a copy for the press.

At this meeting, votes of thanks were passed to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Holland, for their generous, (though unsuccessful) efforts in Parliament, in favour of the Unitarian Marriage bill, (so called,) and also to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "for the enlightened and truly christian sentiments which he avowed on the occasion."

On the 7th of July, the Annual meeting of the "Devon and Cornwall Unitarian Association," was held at Collumpton. "Mr Acton, of Exeter, preached from Cor. x. 15. from which he took occasion to repel the insinuations generally circulated, that Unitarians maintain the superiority of reason to revelation, and limit by the scale of their own proud understandings the meaning and extent of the word of God."

On Sunday, June 6th, a Unitarian chapel was opened at Todmorden. On the following day the Annual meeting of the "Unitarian Association of Rochdale and Rossendale," was held in this chapel. The Rev. Dr Phillips, of Sheffield, preached from "What think ye of Christ."

The *Protestant Society, for the protection of Religious Liberty*, held its 13th anniversary in London, on the 15th of May. Lord Holland presided. Many statements in the yearly report of this society are interesting but we have not room for them.

The North Eastern Unitarian Association., held its Annual Meeting on the 6th and 7th of July at Luton, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Selby of Lynn, preached from Acts v. 29, "vindicating Unitarian dissent on the ground of the allegiance we owe to God rather than to men."

The "Association for Hull, Lincoln, Doncaster and Thorne, held its Annual meeting at Hull, on the 7th and 8th of July. On the occasion the preachers were Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Leeds, Rev. Mr. Wellbeloved, of York, and the Rev. J. W. Fox. The sermons of Mr. Fox are spoken of in terms of the highest approbation. "They proved," says the repository, "that, although the advocates of Unitarianism may be comparatively few, they are yet inferior to none in the power of their eloquence, in the profundity of their biblical learning, and in the weight of their arguments deduced both from reason and revelation."

In Parliament, May 13th, Mr. *Hume* presented a petition praying for the general toleration of religious opinions. The petition was read and ordered to be printed.

ORDINATION AT BARNSTABLE. On Wednesday the 6th inst. the Rev. HENRY HERSEY was ordained over the Church and Society in East-Barnstable. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr Brooks, of Hingham; Sermon by Rev. Mr Palfrey, of Boston; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr Kendall, of Plymouth; Charge by Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Boston; right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr Gannett, of Boston; Address to the Society by Rev. Mr Goodwin, of Sandwich; concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr Swift, of Nantucket.

The unanimity with which Mr Hersey was invited to his present office, and the harmony and good feelings which seemed to prevail on this occasion, give him promise of a permanent, useful, and happy ministry.

We have received the following hymn which was sung at the ordination, and which we presume was composed for the occasion.

GOD of our fathers! thou of old
The cheering stream from Horeb roll'd.
The fire by night, the cloud by day,
Guided thine Israel's desert way.

Thy word on earth had power to bless
Those tenants of the wilderness.
With fearless step they journey'd thro',
Till promis'd Canaan bless'd their view.

Approach their sons, who now appear,
To ask thy living waters here.
Hence let thy rock abundant pour
The streams of life forevermore.

The Gospel banner here we raise;
The promise of our future praise.
Here will we search thy sacred word,
And here may humble prayers be heard.

And when thy Pastor shall at last,
Before thy throne review the past,—
May all his flock around him shine
Like stars, beneath a ray divine.

Accept our songs, receive our praise,
Our languid hearts to fervour raise;
That thus on earth our union prove
The bond of faith, of heaven and love.

DEDICATION. The dedication of *the Twelfth Congregational Church*, situated in Chamber-street, took place on Wednesday. The services commenced at eleven o'clock by a voluntary on the organ. Introductory prayer and selections from the scripture by Rev. Dr. Lowell; Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr Parkman; Sermon by Rev. Mr Palfrey, *On the circumstances which justify the expectation of the certain and steady progress of enlightened and rational views of Christianity*; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr Ware.

The excellent motives and feeling in which this Church originated, and the harmony and success with which all its affairs have been thus far conducted, lead us to expect the happiest results from the undertaking. The late rapid increase of this flourishing part of the city where the Church is situated, and the difficulty of obtaining accommodations in any church in that neighborhood, rendered the establishment of a church in that quarter at this time, particularly proper and desirable:

We are happy to learn that religious services will be regularly held in this church from this time. We undersand that Mr *Alexander Young*, from the Theological School at Cambridge, is engaged to supply the pulpit four sabbaths, and that he will commence his labours on the next sabbath.

FATHERLESS AND WIDOWS' SOCIETY. The anniversary of this Society will be held on Sunday next, at the Park-street Meeting House. Sermon by the Rev. Mr Sharp—select music by the Choir, assisted by members of the Handel and Haydn Society. After the services a collection will be taken in aid of the Society's funds.

The very name of this Society is sufficient to recommend it to the notice of the charitable and humane. It is good to be present on occasions like this, for it is here that we learn rightly to estimate the value of temporal gifts and prosperity, and to apply them aright. The heart is softened, and the general character improved, by a view of the wants and sufferings of our fellow-beings, and we trust there is no man who has afterward repented the charities bestowed on objects so peculiarly worthy our sympathy, as those on whose account this society is instituted.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

REVIVALS.

In the Boston Recorder of the 25th September, under the head of REVIVALS OF RELIGION, there is an account of a Revival in the town of Moreau. This is contained in a letter from the Rev. William Bacon, who seems to have been an eye witness; and I would exhort all who wish to understand this "strange work," to read the article alluded to. I have never seen a more *candid* exposition of its true nature.

I will pass over "the [human] *means* employed during the progress" of this work of God's "sovereignty"—the classes of converts, promising and "unpromising"—to speak of the *effects* produced, as they are fairly related by Mr Bacon—I give the paragraph in his own words. "In some instances, convictions have been most agonizing, and have almost driven the subjects of them to *distraction* and *suicide*. In some instances, too, the joy succeeding conversion has been so powerful, as for a time to *impair the health and reason*."

These are the *effects* of a revival as described by a friend of revivals, and as proposed for the subject of the prayers of all orthodox Christians!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The semi-annual meeting of the Evangelical Missionary Society, will be held on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. at Medford.

The Trustees are expected to meet at Stearns' Hotel, at half past 12 o'clock. The public services will be held in Rev. Mr Bigelow's Church, at 2 o'clock.

The merits of this society are, we trust, now, sufficiently known, to excite a proper interest in the occasion.

UNITARIANS IN AUSTRIA. In the Province of Transylvania, in Austria, it is estimated that there are upwards of 45,000 Unitarians, who enjoy the same rights and privileges, as the Catholics and other Protestants. The greater part of them are Hungarians. The number of Churches founded by them in Hungary, is said to be over one hundred and sixty.

The whole number of Baptists in the United States, is stated, by some intelligent members of that denomination of Christians, to be 225,000. The number of their churches is 3,594, and their ministers 2,219.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, the eleventh day of November next, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer.

ORDINATION. At Bristol, Me. on the 15th inst. over the Congregational Church and Society in that place, Rev. Nathaniel Chapman. The sermon was preached by Rev. Professor Smith, of the Theological Institution at Bangor, from 2 Corin. 3, 6. *Who also hath made us able ministers of the New Testament.*

INSTALLATION. In Portage co. Ohio, Sept. 9th, the Rev. John Theys (formerly of Walcott, Con.) was installed as pastor of the first Congregational Society in Tallmadge. Sermon by the Rev. C. Pitkin.

Rev. Stephen Ostrander, as Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Oakhill, in Durham, Greene co. N. York. Sermon by the Rev. Cornelius Bogardus, of Berne, from Col. 1, 28.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS. By the Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, for the year ending 31st December, 1823, it appears that they had 126 missionary stations. The following statement is given of their numbers—

In Gibraltar and France,	144
In Ceylon and Continental India,	490
In New South Wales & Van Dieman's Land,	178
In Africa,	352
In the West Indies,	36171
In British North America, including Newfoundland,	4076

The report states that the amount of the collections during the year, was $154,001.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held its session in Zanesville, Ohio, from Sept. 2d, to 10th. About one hundred preachers attended the Conference.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS. In 1789, the number of Roman Catholics in England was 69,376. In 1817, they had increased to 500,000. There were but *three* Roman Catholic schools of any note in England in 1781. It is now said that there are upwards of *fifty*.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society are resolved, if possible, to send this fall two vessels with emigrants to Liberia, the African colony. To accomplish this purpose they are earnestly requesting the aid of individuals and of auxiliary societies, in enlarging their funds.

Balfour's Inquiry.—Rev. Mr. Sabine, of this city, has published a notice, in which he proposes to deliver five or six lectures in answer to Balfour's work on Universalism, provided he can be favored with the loan of a pulpit in some suitable part of the city. We have our doubts whether much good is likely to result from such a discussion, under such circumstances.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the Methodist Society in Bromfield Lane have offered Mr. Sabine their Chapel; and that the said Lectures will therefore commence on the evening of the first Sabbath in November, and continue on every alternate Sabbath evening, till concluded.

Bost. Telegraph.

HAYTI.

It appears that an association has been formed at Port au Prince under the name of "the Philanthropic Society of Hayti," one of whose objects is to assist the coloured people elsewhere who may wish to settle in the island.—The Haytien Secretary of State,—a man of considerable abilities and liberal education,—has been chosen its president and takes a deep interest in its objects. It will contribute funds towards the equipment of emigrants from the United States. *Nat. Gaz.*

A royal decree was issued at Sacordon in Spain on the 21st of July, the object of which is to prevent any but sound doctrines being taught in the Spanish universities and other literary institutions, and to exclude from the same professors and students infected with revolutionary principles.

The Rev. W. Dodwell, Rector of Welby and Stoke, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, lately deceased, gave a few weeks before his decease, the sum of £10,000 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

PROTESTANT BIBLE SOCIETY. The Protestant Bible Society of Paris has now been established six years. It has assisted in the formation of 76 Auxiliaries and Branches among Protestant Christians in France; as well as of 34 Associations and 3 Female Associations in Paris.

The whole population of the State of Ohio, is estimated at about 700,000. It is said in a circular lately issued in that state, by the Baptists, that nearly one half of this population are destitute of the regular means of grace. The number of Baptist communicants in the state is estimated at about 7,000.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW PAPER. The publication of a new paper has just commenced in Exeter, N. H. It is called the Rockingham Gazette. Our readers will judge of the merits of the paper, and the ability with which it promises to be conducted, by the specimens of original poetry which we have this day extracted from it.

MUNICIPAL COURT. John F. Trueman and Almonan Holmes were fined $6,66 and costs at the October term of the Municipal Court, for entertaining inhabitants of the city on the Sabbath.

At the same Court three persons were sentenced to hard labour in the state prison for three years, and two others for two years. Three females were also sentenced to hard labour, for two years, in the House of Correction.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW. This interesting exhibition will take place on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The following communication on the subject is from the Boston Gazette of Thursday—

Brighton Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures.—The exhibition of animals, manufactures, vegetables and fruits will probably be finer the coming week than has ever been witnessed before.—The country seems to be awake to the duty of making the show as brilliant as possible—we hope we are not deceived in this, and there are many reasons for thinking we are not—all the inducements which usually operate with great weight on the minds of men, conspire in favor of a general interest in the occasion. A greater number of farmers and manufacturers meet, than assemble together on any other day in the year; they meet for the purpose of inspecting the best specimens that their industry and skill, under the favor of Providence, have produced within the year. Will any one who has any thing worth showing, withhold it from view, and thus forego the double gratification of securing the applause which he merits, and of contributing to raise the character of the State? Every one knows that the design of the show is to favor the interests of agriculture and manufactures; and that it has this effect by the honor here bestowed by the public on all who merit it, no one can doubt.

Individuals have in former years been heard to say at Brighton—"To be sure this is a fine fat ox, but I have a fatter one at home"—"This is a remarkable cow, but one I have at home gives more milk and has finer points than this cow"—"I have raised *beets* this season, that beat any I see here"—"This is good butter, but my wife makes better"—"This is good broadcloth, but our factory can turn out better," &c.—Now Messrs. Editors, this, to use plain language, is shameful—why will not these gentlemen send their various objects of excellent quality and gratify the public curiosity, and take the credit of their skill—and thus at the same time enjoy the satisfaction of doing an act of patriotism, which, as an example to others, will be, perhaps, of far more importance to our future progress in the useful arts than they dream of.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

The annual Cattle Show in "Old Hampshire" will be held in Northampton on Wednesday the 20th inst. An address will be delivered by George Grennell, Jr. Esq. of Greenfield.

Worcester Spy.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. The Cattle Show, &c. at Bridgewater, was highly honorable to its conductors, and furnished many proofs of the enterprise and intelligence of the Old Colony farmers. The Cattle and Manufactures were highly interesting exhibitions, and may be said to vie with those of any other county. The address was delivered by Bartholemew Brown, Esq. of East Bridgewater.

The Cattle Show at Concord on Friday last was well attended, and the exhibitions and proceedings gave much satisfaction.

In the *Ploughing Match* there were nine competitors. Each plough was drawn by one yoke of oxen. The lots were two rods wide, and fifteen rods long. The ploughs held by Messrs. HOAR and CONANT performed the work in twenty-two minutes; and one held by Mr P. BARTLETT in twenty-four, and some seconds. Another held by LUKE FISKE, Esq. of Waltham, although it did not execute the task in so short a time as others, was pronounced by judges to have been done in the most farmer-like manner. This gentleman, after the labors of the field, delivered an Address before the Society of the county, and a large collection of ladies and gentlemen, in the Meeting-House; and it was difficult, we learn, to determine, whether he succeeded best as a *Ploughman* or an *Orator*—in both being excellent.

The Stock generally was respectable, the Sheep and Neat Cattle fine.

The specimens of Hosiery, Straw for bonnets, household Table Linen, Leather tanned by cold water and bark in fourteen days, not to particularize other articles, were highly creditable to the country. *Cent.*

A beautiful shaped, sound and solid Fall Pippin Apple, was shewn to us yesterday, which weighed 16 3-4 ounces, and was more than 15 inches in circumference. It was from an orchard of John W. Wheeler, Esq. of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess County. *N. Y. M. Adv.*

In 5192 cases in the Police Court in Boston, since its organization on the 20th June 1822, there have been but twenty-five appeals, "while," says the Galaxy, "under the practice before the old Justices of the Peace there were, to speak within bounds, in the same number of cases, four hundred.

The republicans of this town, at a meeting held on Monday evening, have nominated the Hon. Mr Webster, as a candidate, for re-election as a member of the next Congress. We presume from this nomination, that Mr Webster will be chosen without opposition.

Daily Adv.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9. A Mobile paper of the 14th ult. was received yesterday by Mail. It is inferred from this circumstance, that the late gale did not extend far to the westward of Georgia, otherwise the roads would probably have been so much impaired as to obstruct the passage of the mail, which we believe is now received in regular course.

N. YORK GRAND CANAL. The Erie Canal Company have paid tolls to the state upon an average of one thousand dollars a day! and this is but an item of the revenue.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. Gen. La Fa
name stands at the head of the list of su
ers for the Bunker Hill Monument.
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Six hundred new commercial Firms have b
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The remittances should be made as early,
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BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. Gen. La Fayette's name stands at the head of the list of subscribers for the Bunker Hill Monument. He was requested not to place any sum against his name. It is intended that the sum placed against his name shall be the amount of what is contributed for this purpose by the *little children* throughout the state.

The following subscriptions have been added to those named in our last.—

BENJAMIN BUSSEY, Esq.	$100
Commodore BAINBRIDGE,	100

It is expected that Mr Webster will deliver an Oration on the Half Century Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Gen. La Fayette will lay the Corner Stone of the Monument.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President of the United States arrived in this city on Thursday evening, from his seat in Virginia.

The Secretary of State returned to the city yesterday from his visit to his venerable father.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived in this city from his Northern tour, on Thursday.

Gen. La Fayette. The Committee of Arrangements of this city, it appears by their notice, have reason to expect that he will arrive here on Tuesday, the General having consented to remain in Baltimore for a military review, which is proposed to take place on Monday.

By an intimation in the Democratic Press, we are given to understand that the General is to be in this city during the approaching winter, and that "he hopes here to have some leisure." It will gratify our Southern fellow-citizens to learn (what we are entitled to state on good authority) that it is the General's intention to extend his visit Southwardly, at least as far as Charleston, the city where he first touched American ground.

Col. Geo. Gibbs, of Long Island, has presented the Lyceum with an elegant suite of valuable Siberian minerals.

Six hundred new commercial Firms have been formed in this city within the last year. *N. Y. States.*

More Emigrants to Hayti.—The brig Columbus, Capt. Marbury, which sails from this port on Sunday next, [last Sunday,] for Hayti, takes out a considerable number of colored persons, who, from the character which they all seem to bear, for sobriety and industry, will, without doubt, be cordially received by the inhabitants of the country to which they migrate, and where such large numbers have already gone, and are still going, from Virginia, New-York, Philadelphia, and other places.—*Alex. (D. C.) Herald.*

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have determined to send, if possible, two vessels to Liberia, with emigrants, this fall—one to sail from the James river, and the other for some point further North, not yet designated. To accomplish this, large additions to their funds will be indispensable. They, therefore, earnestly request their friends and Auxiliary Societies to use their best endeavors to procure contributions.

The remittances should be made as early, at least, as the first of November, to Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington, D. C.—*Nat. Int.*

FOERIGN EXTRACTS.

The fast sailing ship Louisa, Capt. Fosdick, arrived at New-York Oct 6, in 73 days from Belfast, having sailed on the 12th ult. The papers contain London dates to the 7th of last month inclusive. We give the following from the New-York papers:—

Paris papers to the 4th. The health of the King of France was said to be a little improved. It is stated that his physicians had previously expressed an opinion that he could not live through the month.

There are accounts from Bucharest of the 10th of August, from Constantinople of the 30 July, and from several other places, all of which corroborate the intelligence, and add further particulars of the defeat of the Turkish fleet, and other successes of the Greeks. The Paris *Moniteur* adds its testimony in favor of the Greeks, and states that the following particulars had been received at Vienna from an authentic source at Constantinople:—

"Subsequently to the recapture of Ipsara, the Greeks having assembled a number of vessels of war, approached the Turkish fleet so close that they kept it in a state of blockade. The Captain Pacha then gave orders to attack, and seemed at first to have obtained some success; but during the action the Greeks succeeded with the aid of their fire ships in setting fire to several frigates and brigs, which occasioned great confusion amongst the Ottoman fleet, and the Turks, after losing five frigates and corvetts, were compelled to resume their station in the waters of Mytylene, where they were preparing to sail for the coast of Asia Minor."

Extract of a letter from Trieste, of August 24.

The retaking of Ipsara by the Greeks is now considered as certain. There is likewise a confirmation of the Greeks having fallen in with the Turkish squadron, taken a frigate, burnt several gun boats, and all their transport.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON occurred on the 2d Sept. near Haworth, about 24 miles from Leeds. A part of the high lands on the moors, opened into chasms and sunk to the depth of five or six yards in some places, and formed two cavities, one about 200 and the other about 600 yards in circumference. From these issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of one hundred yards from their sources, overwhelmed the country for about two hours, from thirty to sixty yards in width, from three to four yards in depth, and for a distance of six or seven miles.—All this way there was deposited a black moorish substance, from three to thirty-six inches in depth, mixed with sand, rocky fragments, &c.

LEEDS, SEPT. 6, 1 P. M. The river Aire at this place, still presents the most extraordinary appearance, being exactly of the grounds of coffee. All the woollen Manufactures, dye-houses, &c. are completely at a stand, and the most lively apprehensions prevail as to the ultimate consequences of this unusual phenomenon.

LONDON, Sept. 1. Government has given a decided refusal to an application of the Spanish Government for the purchase of a number of frigates. The official agent on this business, it is said, has been inspecting Indiamen, and large ships, and taking the particulars of them in Paris. *Courier.*

Madrid advices intimate that the Don Francis, the brother of the King, was about embarking for South America.

The viceroy of Egypt is considered throughout Europe as the active promoter of the great interests of his kingdom, particularly agriculture, trade, science, and the arts. We hope to be able in a few days to give some of the most important particulars of his history and character. At the present time he fills an important station in the political world exercising despotic sway over one of the most fertile countries in the world. Possessing great bravery, and energy of character, and more intelligence than is common to the governors of Turkish provinces, he is supposed to be shaping his course for an eventual declaration of independence, and an entire renunciation of Ottoman sovereignty. By some statements it appears, that he has among other things, turned his attention in earnest to the cultivation of cotton; and the rapid increase of the quantity produced in the second year beyond that of the first, shows, that it is becoming a very extensive business among the Fgyptians. How the price of the Egyptian cotton compares with that raised in this country we have not examined. It seems the Viceroy regulates that matter for his subjects at home. This measure, as the writer of the letter observes, will have a tendency to prevent materiel fluctuations in the market in Egypt. *N Y. D. Adv.*

Letters from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 2nd, state that Tariffa was retaken by the French, by assault, from the Constitutionalists, after a loss of about 300 men on the part of the French. The accounts respecting the number of prisoners do not agree. In one report, it is stated that about 120 were shot; in another, that only 40 were shot, and that 22 escaped to Tangier, and placed themselves under the protection of the American Consul.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ships Jasper and Lucilla, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, London papers are received to Aug. 8th. The following additional extracts relative to the Greeks, are from the *Austrian Observer.*

As this appears to be the Turkish account of the affair at Ipsara, we may consider the successes of the Greeks, as probably, in some degree greater than is here admitted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 26. For some days past a report has been spread, that an Hydriot squadron had retaken the island of Ipsara, overpowered the Turkish force of several thousand men, and destroyed or carried away several of the Captain Pacha's ships. Letters from Smyrna confirm this report. The Government, which affirms that it has no knowledge of such an event, thinks itself entitled to look on the whole as a fable.

We are of opinion, however, that the report, setting aside the exaggeration, was well founded, though the numerous accounts from Smyrna are at variance in so many other points that it is impossible to form a decided opinion on any fact. The following seem to be nearest the truth:—Some of the Ipsariot ships which had escaped by flight the catastrophe of the 3d July, did their utmost, when they reached Hydra, to obtain assistance, from which they might expect some advantage, because when they left Ipsara, two of the strongest forts were not yet taken. The Hydriots, in fact, put to sea with all expedition, with thirty armed vessels, landed at Samos, took on board Albanian and other troops, and appeared on the 16th before Ipsara, when the fate of the unfortunate island had been long decided. The Captain Pacha had left behind only six or seven hundred men (according to his own account only three hundred,) some boats for removing the booty, and a couple of gun boats.—The Hydriots having destroyed these, and cut the Turks to pieces, immediately retired. A Turkish frigate which met with their squadron, had an action with it, but fought its way through, and reached Mytelene uninjured. This is the report given by more credible letters; the authors of which, however, will not be answerable for their correctness, as all depends on unauthenticated statements.

The attack on Samos is acknowledged to be far more arduous than that on Ipsara: there are above three times as many men in arms, and the means of defence, which have been augmented without interruption during these last few years, threaten an obstinate resistance.—On the other hand, fresh bands of Asiatic troops hasten from all quarters to join the Captain Pacha's army. The Hydriots and Spezziots will do their utmost to save Samos. They have sent their wives and children, for the most part, to the Morea. Their vessels and fire ships traverse the sea in all directions. Before the taking of Ipsara, part of them went to meet the Egyptian fleet, in the hope of effecting something decisive against the numerous transports belonging to it.

In the room of the late Jahja Effendi, Dragoman of the Porte, the Sultan has appointed Teshak Effendi, a Jew born at Janina, who has turned Mussulman, and was for many years Professor in the School of Geometry; he has the reputation of great learning, and a good character.

The latest intelligence from Smyrna will be found in the following letter, which appeared in the Centinel of Wednesday:—

SMYRNA, JULY 30, 1324. The Captain Pacha was yesterday at Mytilene, and, it is said, intends to attack Samos in two or three days. Should he succeed the massacre will be horrid. It is to be regreted that none of our men-of-war ever visit this quarter, where our trade is so valuable, and where we may stand in need of protection. The English have one or two vessels of war which follow the Turkish fleet when it attacks an island, to save any Greeks who may want succor.

"The Greek fleet is watching the movements of the Turks, and I hope they may make a diversion to save Samos. It is the only chance left to them. They have found several spies on the island, whom they have hanged. They appear determined not to surrender, nor to ask pardon, which the Grand Seignor has demanded. They say they will never come under the Turkish yoke again; but with all their ardor and heroism, I fear they will be destroyed. It is estimated that the Turks have 100,000 men at Scala Neuva for the attack on Samos; and that the Greeks cannot muster more than 15,000 fighting men.

"We learn from all parts, that the loss of Ipsara has not discouraged the Greeks.

We have just heard from Scala Neuva, that the Greek squadron made a feint to land at *Samos*, which brought all the Turks on the beach at *Scala Neuva*, where five brigs lying off, fired a heavy shower of grape shot, which killed a large number of the Turks.

"*Mermedali Pacha*, it is said, has not yet set out. He has a fine squadron, with 25,000 men; and will probably go against *Hydra* and the *Morea*. If the Greeks sustain this campaign, I think their liberty will be secure. They are not disheartened. Their sufferings under the Turks were so great, that they will all rather die than submit, whilst there is a ray of hope."

NEW-YORK, OCT. 7—The ship Louisa, Capt. Fosdick, from Belfast, (Ireland,) from which place she sailed on the 12th of September, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing intelligence down to that date.

Advices of the 10th of August, from Bucharest, state that a Courier had arrived on the 9th at Rutschuck from Enos, in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, with intelligence that the Captain Pacha had been completely defeated, and that many of his vessels had taken refuge at Enos.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 30th July give further particulars. The Greek fire ships had destroyed several of the largest Turkish vessels and compelled the Captain Pacha to seek shelter in the Gulf of Smyrna.

An extraordinary Courier had arrived at Vienna with letters confirming the above news, and stating that the Turks lost five frigates and corvettes. The Turkish commander is said to have been deprived of his command, and his principal officers had also incurred the displeasure of the Grand Seignor.

It is stated in a letter from Trieste, dated August 12, that the Ipsariots, reinforced by the Hydriots and Spezziots, with sixty-five ships, returned to Ipsara, after the fall of that place, and captured seventy Turkish Gunboats, and thus prevented the Turks in the island from escaping. The Turks fell under the swords of the Greeks. The affair of Ipsariot, is stated to have cost the Turks 10,000 lives. Letters from the same place of a later date, state that three frigates of the Captain Pacha were burnt, and seventy smaller vessels destroyed, and that the Captain Pacha had fled to Mitylene.

The Greek Telegraph of the 23d of July says, 4000 Turks perished by the blowing up of the fortress at Ipsara.

A letter from Corfu, dated August 1st, received in London, by a member of the Greek Committee, mentions the destruction of 15 or 16,000 Turks at Ipsara. The Turkish fleet, pursued and scattered, is said to have sought shelter in the port of Smyrna, where it may be easily blockaded by a portion of the Greek fleet; leaving the remainder to annoy the enemy's coast, or to encounter the Egyptian fleet, should it ever put to sea. Nothing of interest had taken place on the continent.

ODESSA, AUG. 3.—The Captain Pacha has sent nearly 500 heads and 1200 ears to Constantinople, as the trophies of Ipsara. They were exposed in public on the 26th of July. The following inscription, in the Oriental style is posted beneath them.

"*At last God has blessed the arms of the Musselmans, and the detestable rebels of Ipsara are extirpated from the face of the world, &c. &c. Let the friends of order and tranquillity rejoice at this signal and glorious triumph! All the persons in amity with the Sublime Porte have sent in their congratulations on the event.*" Among whom may be reckoned the members of the Holy Alliance.

The Oriental Herald says 150 eunuchs have been landed from Arab ships this season, and sold as slaves in the capital of British India. The Arab ships carry females from India and sell them in Arabia for African slaves.

Private letters from Spain mention that considerable preparations were going on for the reconquest of the South American states, and that munitions of war had been sent to Cadiz from France.

On the 2d of September, within four miles of the village of Haworth, near Raleigh, Yorkshire, a part of the high lands, on the moors, opened into chasms, and sunk to the depth of five or six yards, forming two principal cavities, the one 200 and the other not less than 600 yards in circumference. From these issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which inundated the country around, broke down several bridges, and destroyed whole fields of corn, &c. &c.

Letters from Egypt mention that the Pacha will raise 50,000 bales of Cotton this year. A London paper remarks, all this must come to that country in British bottoms, and consequently will not only be so much subtracted from American growth, but a large proportion of freight deducted from American tonnage. Such are some of the consequences already resulting from the American Tariff. The celebrated offensive and defensive treaty of Catharine with the Northern powers, first gave importance to the iron manufacture of England, and we shall not be surprised, if the American Tariff, should it be persisted in, were to make the Mahometans the most extensive growers of tobacco and cotton.

The following is an extract of a letter from an English gentlemen at Ghenney, in Egypt, dated the 21st of April last:—"There are now here in good health, Messrs Catherwood, Scoles, Westcar, and H. Parke, the architect, all English gentlemen who have for some time been in Egypt upon a scientific excursion. With respect to the revolt, I have only time to say that it begun at Thebes on the 14th of March, and extended upwards as far as Esneh, and downwards as low as nearly to Ghenney; that it was conducted by the laboring men only, for it should seem that the people of the principal towns did not wish for it. The arrival of 1,500 Turkish cavalry from below, and 4,000 Arab troops of the line from above, as we may suppose, soon put an end to it.

The Slave Trade.—It is stated in the London papers, that the schooner La Louisa, Capt. Armand, arrived at L'Anse a la Barque, Guadaloupe, early in the month of April, 1824, with a cargo of 200 negroes, the remainder of a purchase of 275, which she brought out with her. The vessel not being found to be sufficiently capacious to contain so large a number, the *surplus* were thrown alive into the sea by the Captain. Nature will shudder at this atrocity.

Capt. Cole, of the brig Delaware, arrived at Philadelphia from Santa Martha, which place he left 12th Sept. states that the day he left, information was received there, by letters from Bogota, that an action had taken place in Peru, between the Colombian army under Bolivar, and the Royalists, in which the former were completely victorious. General Cordova of the Colombian army was killed. The law of the Congress of Colombia authorising resident foreigners to transact their own business subject to the same taxes and contributions, and the same privileges as native citizens, had not been put in force at Santa Martha when the D. sailed.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Piracy.—A letter from Matanzas of the 6th ult. states, that 140 sailors have been sent in by Patriot privateers, which creates the belief, that, having no employment, they may turn pirates. We fear this will be the case, and therefore we repeat our advice, to arm and man our merchant vessels, so that they may be properly defended. The U. S. schooner Shark had been at Matanzas, but had sailed on a cruise along the coast of Africa. *Nat. Adv.*

Pirates. A letter from Matanzas, dated the 5th ult. states that the Pirates are carrying on a brisk business in than vicinity. A Baltimore schooner while entering the port a few days previous, was attacked by five large boats, which she succeeded in beating off.

Among the new works just issued from the English press we notice the following:—

"The Life of John Wesley, A. M., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; in which are included the Life of his brother, the Rev. Charles Wesley, A. M, Student of Christ Church; and Memoirs of their Family; comprehending an Account of the great Revival of Religion, in which they were the first and chief Instruments. By the Rev. Henry Moore, only surviving Trustee of Mr Wesley's MSS. 8vo. Vol. 1.

MARRIED,

In Lynn, on the 7th inst. Mr Joseph Adams to Miss Frances H. Strew.—Mr Allen Rich to Miss Susan Lewis, all of Lynn.

In this city, Mr William Danforth, of Andover, to Miss P. Reed.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr Harris, Mr Henry C. Mares, of this city, to Miss Charlotte Tileston, of Dorchester.

In Barnstable, by the Rev. Mr Hearsy, Mr Nathaniel Tallant of Pelham, (N.H.) to Miss Lydia Scudder, of the former place.

DIED,

In Easton, on the 9th inst. Mr william Drake, aged 79 years.

At Charleston, of yellow fever, Mrs Tyler, wife of Mr T. merchant, formerly of this city.

At Middletown, (Md.) Mr Thomas Dunn, Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the U. S.

At Havana, William, son of Capt. Joseph Couthney, of this city, aged 16.

In this city, Mr William Andrews, aged 50.

At Savannah, Mr John Atherton, sen. aged 55, a native of Massachusetts, and for some years past a resident of that city.

In Portsmouth, Mrs Rebecca Parker, aged 92.

In Dedham, Mrs Eleanor Everett, aged 70.

GOSPEL ADVOCATE.

JUST puplished, by JOSEPH W. INGRAHAM, Franklin Avenue, Court-street, *The Gospel Advocate*, for October, 1824.

CONTENTS.

Theological; Character of the Writings of St Paul: No. 1; Sermon: No. xxxv. on Philippians iii. 13, 14; *Adversaria;* The Valley of the shadow of Death; *Review;* Stuart's Discourses on the Atonement; *Poetry;* Extracts from the Messiah: Book ii. translated from the original German of Klopstock.

Religious Intelligence; Ohio Theological Seminary; New-York General Theological Seminary. Oct. 15.

NEW HYMN BOOK.

THE stereotype (2nd) Edition of the NEW-YORK COLLECTION OF HYMNS, is for sale by Cummings Hilliard & Co. and at the office of the Christian Register. ☞Price—well bound in strong sheep, and lettered, 40 cents per hundred—and 50 cents per dozen. In other binding proportionably low.

This work has been adopted in about twenty different Societies within the short period in which it has been known. It is in a form not to be changed, and any additions which it may hereafter be thought expedient to make, will be published separately, so that they may be annexed at pleasure to the original work. Oct 15.

FILIAL Affection, or the Clergyman's Grand-Daughter, a Moral Tale, by the Author of the Factory Girl, James Talbot, &c.

This valuable little work may be obtained at this office.

DR CHANNING'S SERMON.

A CHEAP edition of Rev. Dr CHANNING'S Sermon, at the Ordination of Rev. Mr SPARKS, at Baltimore, has been published at this office. Those who wish to obtain it for distribution, or by the quanity for sale, can obtain it at the Counting Room of the Christian Register, at $8,00 per hund. or $1,20 per doz. Oct. 15.

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual meeting of the *Evangelical Missionary Society of Massachusetts*, will be held at Medford, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, at Stearns' Hotel. The Trustees are desired to meet, at same place, at half past 12 o'clock. A Sermon will be delivered before the Society, in the Rev. Mr Bigelow's church, at half past two o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee.

October 6.

NEW ALMANACK.

JUST published at the office of the *Christian Register*, the CHRISTIAN CALENDAR, & *New England Farmer's Almanack.* Besides the usual calendar pages, and other useful parts of an Almanack, this publication contains a variety of interesting matter, statistical, moral and religious.

It has been the design of the editor to make it an entertaining and useful tract, not only to the Farmer but to all classes of citizens. Though properly a religious tract, it is belived it will not be found to contain any thing that may be objected to by reasonable men of any of the religious sects; for it were a violation of the very spirit which it aims to inculcate, to suppose that the better part of all denominations are not friendly to practical religion, to liberality and candor in our opinions and judgments, and to the encouragement of the kind and charitable temper of real Christianity. All such are requested to become acquainted with this little manual, and if they approve it, to aid its circulation. Booksellers, and country traders, and all who purchase for distribution will be supplied on the most favourable terms.

October 1, 1834.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE at this office PARR'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY, Philadelphia, 1819, calf. Also, MURRAY'S MATERIA MEDICA, N. York, 1824, in neat sheep, on very reasonable terms.

RAMMOHUN ROY.—Just published and for sale at the Counting Room of the Christian Register, an engraved likeness of this distinguished Hindoo.

Price 50 cents plain—75 cents coloured.

August 6.

FOR sale at this office, the following valuable works neatly bound in sheep:—Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, Trumbull's History of Connecticut, and William's History of Vermont. Those who are purchasing for country Libraries, may obtain these works on very reasonable terms.

Important Correspondence.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 50 cents, "Correspondence relative to the Prospects of Christianity, and the means of promoting its reception in India."

Miscellanies.

From the (Exeter) Rockingham Gazette.

My heart is with thee! many a year
Hath written there its line of sorrow;
And low and faltering is the voice,
That faintly tells of peace to-morrow;
For all the friends of youth are gone,
The young, the beautiful are fled;
And I have wearied heaven with prayers
That I might share their lowly bed.

There lie the fair, the kind, the good,
In that untroubled sleep reposing;
And blest beyond the living they
On whom the marble gates are closing,
Yet there is one—the last—the best,
The loviest of the few—
One heart, on which my own relies
In every care and finds it true.

It makes me proud—it makes me blest
To find that heart my sorrow sharing,
To see that mild, unaltering eye
The kindness of the soul declaring;
To mark upon my dreary way
That single pleasure shining still,
Like the last blush, that evening leaves
In glory on the western hill.

I would not share thy thoughts of joy—
Oh! may they not like mine deceive thee;
But think sometimes in weary hours
Of him who loves and will not leave thee;
I ask not for thy angel smile—
To hearts with early suffering tried,
The secret tear affection gives
Is dearer than the world beside.

I love to watch thy chosen star
Beyond the far-off hills descending
I love to see the sunset heaven
Its hues of flame divinely blending
For every scene thy spirit loves,
Has deep and sacred charms for mine,
Then do not coldly turn away—
Nor scorn a heart entirely thine.

But if my days unblest by thee,
Must pass in unregarded sadness;
Still in the visions of the night,
Shall joy fill high the cup of gladness;
When thronged around the loved—the blest,
And thou, the brightest of the train;
I'll rest in that unchanging dream
And never, never wake again. W.

MRS ELIZABETH FRY.

In the Christian Register of Feb. 13th, p. 108, we gave some account of Mrs. Fry, and her benevolent labours in Newgate prison. By turning to that paper our readers will observe that the interesting account there given, is from the notice of Professor Griscom's Tour in Europe, in the North American Review of January. An example so exalted and praiseworthy as that of Mrs Fry, cannot be too often brought to our minds. The following sketch of the life and character of Mrs. Fry, is taken from *Madame Adele Du Thou's History of the Quakers.*

Elizabeth Gurney, (now Mrs. Fry,) the third daughter of Mr. John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was born in 1780. She had the misfortune to lose her mother when very young, and was thus at an early age, in some measure, abandoned to her own guidance. Her father, though a member of the Society of Friends, was by no means strict, and suffered his children to enjoy greater freedom than is usually permitted among individuals of that sect. Elizabeth Gurney was accustomed to mix much with society, and she enjoyed all the advantages of birth, fortune, and education: she was about 17 years of age when she first visited London, was anxious to see every thing, and having participated for a period, in all the gay amusements of the capital, she returned to Norfolk. A short time after her return, some members of the Society, as is customary among the Friends, came to Earlham to make a *family visit.*—This suddenly wrought a transformation in the habits of the whole family; all become more serious and seemed to feel the holy visit;—Elizabeth, in particular, was deeply penetrated by the evangelical lectures which she heard. In a mind like hers, a religious impression was not likely to be transitory; too pious, and too well informed, to confine herself to useless forms of devotion, she proved her faith by her labours, and soon prevailed on her father to convert one of the apartments of Earlham Hall into a School Room. Here she daily received 24 poor children to whom she read and explained the Bible. She assumed the simple garb of the Quakers, and renounced all kinds of amusement.

In 1800, she married Mr Fry, whose amiable and generous character fully justifies her choice. Far from opposing her benevolent labours, he facilitates them, and affords her ample means of relieving the unfortunate by annually placing at her disposal a considerable sum, which she applies entirely to the benefit of the poor. Mrs Fry's life is devoted to acts of virtue, and her time is almost wholly occupied in charitable missions. She makes no distinction; the unfortunate are brothers, whatever be their country or religion; sorrow is every where the same, and benevolence should be universal.—Mrs Fry is at once a physician to the body and soul, she comforts and feeds the poor, and supplies them with clothes and with Bibles; and thus she explains and teaches the Gospel; she even administers succor to criminals; she regards vice merely as a disease, and never withholds assistance from the sick.

Mrs Fry, on being informed of the deplorable state of the female prisoners in Newgate, resolved to relieve them. She applied to the Governor for leave of admittance; he replied that she would incur the greatest risk in visiting that abode of iniquity and disorder, which he himself scarcely dared to enter; he observed that the language she must hear would inevitably disgust her, and made use of every argument to prevail on her to relinquish her intention. Mrs Fry said she was fully aware of the danger to which she exposed herself; and repeated her solicitations for permission to enter the prison. The governor advised her not to carry in with her either her purse or her watch. Mrs Fry replied—"I thank you; I am not afraid, I don't think I shall loose any thing." She was shown into an apartment of the prison, which contained about one hundred and sixty women; those who were condemned, and those who had not been tried were all suffered to associate together. The children who were brought up in this school of vice, and who never spoke without uttering an oath, added to the horror of the picture. The prisoners eat, cooked their victuals, and slept in the same room; it might have been truly said, that Newgate prison resembled a den of savages. Mrs Fry was not discouraged; the grace of God is infinite; the true christian never despairs. In spite of a very delicate state of health she persevered in her pious design. The women listened to her, and gazed on her with astonishment; the pure and tranquil expression of her beautiful countenance speedily softened their ferocity. It has been remarked, that if virtue could be rendered visible, it would be impossible to resist its influence; and thus may be explained the extraordinary ascendency which Mrs Fry exercises over all whom she approaches. Virtue has indeed become visible, and has assumed the form of this benevolent lady, who is the guide and consolation of her fellow creatures. Mrs Fry addressed herself to the prisoners. "You seem unhappy," said she, "you are in want of clothes—would you not be pleased if some one came to relieve your misery?" "Certainly," replied they; "but nobody cares for us, and where can we expect to find a friend?" "I am come with a wish to serve you (resumed Elizabeth Fry) and I think, if you second my endeavours, I may be of use to you." She addressed to them the language of peace, and afforded them a glimmering of hope; she spoke not of their crimes; the minister of an all-merciful God, she came there to comfort and to pray, not to judge and condemn. When she was about to depart, the women thronged around her, as if to detain her; "you will never come again," said they; but she who never broke her word promised to return.

She soon paid a second visit to this loathsome gaol, where she intended to pass the whole day; the doors were closed upon her, and she was left alone with the prisoners. "You cannot suppose," said she addressing them, "that I have come here without being commissioned: this book (she held a Bible in her hand) which has been the guide of my life, has led me to you; it directed me to visit the prisoners, and to take pity on the poor and the afflicted; I am willing to do all that lies in my power, but my efforts will be in vain, unless met and aided by you." She then asked whether they would not like to hear her read a few passages from the book. They replied they would. Mrs Fry selected the parable of the Lord of the vineyard, [St. Matthew, Chap. 20;] and when she came to the man who was hired at the eleventh hour, she said, "Now the eleventh hour strikes for you; the greater part of your lives have been lost, but Christ is come to save sinners!"—Some asked who Christ was, others said that he had not come for them; and that they could not be saved. Mrs Fry replied, that Christ had suffered, that he had been poor, and that he had come to save the poor and afflicted in particular.

Mrs Fry obtained permission to assemble the children in a school established within the prison, for the purpose of promoting their religious instruction. The female prisoners, in spite of their profligate and vicious habits, joyfully embraced the opportunity for their children. Much was already effected, by restoring these women to the first sentiments of nature; namely, maternal affection.

A woman denominated the *Matron*, was entrusted with the control of the prisoners, under the superintendance of the ladies of the Society of Friends composing the Newgate committee.

Mrs Fry having drawn up a set of rules of conduct for the prisoners, a day was fixed, and the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen being present, she read aloud the article, and asked the prisoners whether they were willing to adopt them; they were directed to raise their hands as a sign of approval.—Mrs Fry's Constitution was received unanimously; so sincere were the sentiments of respect and confidence she had inspired. Thanks to her perseverance, and the years she has devoted to her pious undertaking, a total change has been effected in Newgate prison; the influence of virtue has softened the horror of vice, and Newgate has become the asylum of repentance.

Fridays are the public days on which strangers are permitted to visit the gaol where Mrs Fry reads and explains passages of the Bible to the prisoners. Her voice is extremely beautiful; its pure clear tones are admirably calculated to plead the cause of virtue.

The late queen expressed a wish to see Mrs Fry, and in the most flattering terms testified the admiration she felt for her conduct. The thanks of the city of London were voted to her: and in short, there is not an Englishman who does not bless her name.

Mrs Fry, who is as useful among the members of her own sect as she has been in Newgate, exercises in her evangelic mission, that charitable indulgence which arises from sincere piety and a pure conscience. Her eloquence penetrates the soul; no one can bear her without becoming more virtuous, or at least without feeling convinced that he may become so: she is not feared, but loved; and she is herself the example of what she preaches. How many affecting anecdotes might I relate! but here I shall close this notice, happy in reflecting that Mrs Fry is still young, and that in all probability she may yet live long, for the happiness of her family, her friends and the poor.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Nothing can be more pleasing to a generous mind than to witness the constant and rapid progress of reconciliation and good will between ourselves and our neighbors and relations on the other side of the water. The contest of the sword has ceased, and we trust never will be renewed: the war of ink is becoming less acrimonius, and we hope will soon cease altogether. Nothing can operate so powerfully and effectually to create a thorough union of feeling and intelligence between the cultivated portions of both communities, as the mutual interchange of mind. The intellectual commerce between the two countries was formerly confined to imports on our side, and the English thought no more of importing or reading American books, than they now do of shaving with American razors, or wearing American cloth. Who reads American books? asked the Edinburgh Review, and there was no Briton to answer.—The American was considered as a provincial dialect, and "*Americanism*" was little else than a term for barbarism. How rapidly is all this passing away! Great Britain and America now form one great market for the encouragement and reward of intellectual exertion. The inquiry now is as to the excellence of the product, and not as to the soil which produced it. American books are published and bought with great avidity in England.

We cannot better illustrate the truth of these remarks, than by extracting the introduction to a review of *Redwood*, from the "Somerset House Gazette," printed at London on the 7th August, being much less than two months after the first publication in this country. It is indeed a new thing when an *American* book is commended by an English Review for a style and language correct and pure beyond the ordinary standard.

"Till within a few years the greater part of the British Public has known nothing of America, except what was to be gathered from the half informed pages of Brummagen bag-men, and the suspicious criticisms of professional reviewers. The puerile ignorance and blind prejudices of the one, were, however, not half so hurtful as the profligate malevolence of the other. The two combined served to scatter all sorts of hostile and contemptuous notions of America amongst "the great vulgar and the small" of our country, which have only been weakened by the Americans in arms and letters. It is now no longer a question whether they have the ordinary courage of men, or whether they are able to conceive any thing in literature beyond a bill of exchange or a letter of advice.—They have been pouring forth books of the various kinds in great abundance, and have exhibited powers of invention and combination equal to any possessed by those who were so ready to decry them with their sneers. The fair author—we understand that she is a lady—of the novel before us, need not shrink from any severity of criticism. In most of the requisites of imaginative composition, she is singularly endowed. Her creative powers are original, her management of incident ingenious, her painting of character and passion delicate and just, and her sensibilities to moral and natural beauty, very acute. One virtue she displays which is by no means common to the writers—even the highest—of novels. Her style and language are pure, correct, and eloquent; we have been so used to slovenly composition in works of fiction, so long, and by such "eminent hands," that all improvement had long since been despaired of. "*Redwood*" is quite a prodigy in this way. It is neither careless in the employment of words, nor in the construction of sentences. Were there neither interest in the story, nor nature in the passion, it might be read for its style alone."

The London Literary Gazette, of the same date, also contains a flattering notice of the same work, in which this country is called "England's most attractive neighbour."

MARKETS OF MEXICO.

One of the most interesting sights to an inquisitive stranger in Mexico, is a ramble early in the morning to the canal which leads to the Lake of Chalco. There, hundreds of Indian canoes, of different forms and sizes, freighted with the greatest variety of the animal and vegetable productions of the neighbourhood, are constantly arriving; they are frequently navigated by native women, accompanied by their families. The finest cultivated vegetables which are produced in European gardens, with the numberless fruits of the torrid zone, of many of which even the names are not known to us, are piled up in pyramids, and decorated with the most gaudy flowers. In the front of the canoes, the Indian women, very slightly clothed, with their long glossy tresses of jet black hair flowing luxuriantly to the waist, and often with an infant fastened to their backs, push the canoes forward with long slender poles. In the centre, under cover, the remainder of the family are seated, mostly employed in spinning cotton, or weaving it, in their simple portable looms, into narrow webs of blue and white cloth, which forms their principal clothing. Other boats are loaded with meat, fowls, turkeys, and a profusion of wild ducks, which they pluck and prepare on their road to market; generally throwing the feathers which they consider of no value, into the water. Others again are freighted with Indian corn in bulk or straw, the general food for horses, reared like floating pyramids. Milk, butter, fruit, and young kids, are all in the greatest plenty, and, what adds to the picturesque appearance of the whole, is, that nearly every canoe has a quantity of red and white poppies spread on the top of the other commodities; and, if there be a man on board, he is usually employed in strumming on a simple guitar for the amusement of the rest. The whole of this busy scene is conducted with the greatest harmony and cordiality. They land their cargoes a little to the south of the palace, near the great market; and remove their various commodoties on their backs to the place where they deposit them for sale. This market is well worth visiting at an early hour; then thousands of indians assembled with their commodoties for sale, many of them from a considerable distance, form one of the most animated sights that can be witnessed. Domestic waterfowl are almost unknown in this part of New Spain. I never saw a tame duck, and geese but twice in the whole country. Turkeys, fowls, pigeons, hares and rabbits, are in great plenty, and venison is occasionally met with at table. Fish is scarce and dear, the lakes producing but few species.

Tortoises, frogs, and the axolote, a species of salamander, are abundant in the market, and all good eating. The meat market is well supplied with beef, mutton and pork, and in the spring kid is plentiful and cheap; veal is prohibited by law. The beef and mutton are by no means equal to what we have in the markets of Europe. Of vegetables and fruits there are few places that can boast of such a variety as Mexico, and none where the consumption is greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

POLAR SEAS.

The theory that there are open seas round both the earth's poles, has received strong corroboration within the last few months. We have now on our table a letter from a naval officer at Drontheim, who notices the fact, that Capt. Sabine had good weather, and reached 80° 18′ north latitude without obstruction from the ice, so that the expedition might easily have proceeded farther, had its object so required. And we have also had the pleasure to meet recently with a British officer, who, with two vessels under his command, last season penetrated to 74°. 25′ south lat. in the Antarctic circle, which is above three degrees beyond Cook's utmost limit. Here we found the sea perfectly clear of ice, and might have prosecuted his voyage towards the Poles if other considerations had permitted. There was no field ice in sight towards the south; and the water was inhabited by many finned and humpback whales.

London Lit. Gaz.

From the N. E. Farmer.

ON KEEPING HENS.

Sir,—I frequently hear my neighbours and others complaining that their hens do not lay, and of course they are obliged to buy eggs or do without them. My hens sometimes neglected to furnish a sufficient supply of eggs; but when this has been the case, I have only found it necessary to deal out to each of them a gill of oats per day, and in return they have readily furnished me with as many as I could reasonably wish for. A SUBSCRIBER.

JOTHAM ANDERSON.

JUST published, and for sale at the Counting Room of the Christian Register, and at the principal bookstores in this city, "The Recollections of Jotham Anderson, Minister of the Gospel.—I have been young, and now am old. O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together.

DR CHANNING'S SERMON.

FOR ALE at the Counting Room of the Christian Register Dr Channing's Sermon at the ordination of Rev. Mr Gannett. A few copies are left containing the Memoir and Appendix. The sermon is also now for sale, by Messrs Glazier & Co. Hallowell; S. Johnson, Portland; J. W. Foster, Portsmouth; C. Whipple, Newburyport; Cushing & Appleton, and Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; C. Harris, Worcester; J. Shepherd, Amherst, N. H.; J. Prentiss, Keene, NH.; E. Collier, Plymouth; G. Dana, Providence, R. I.; B. Armitage, jr. N. York; J. Mortimer, Philadelphia; and Etting Mickle, Baltimore.

A cheap edition of the Sermon is this day published, to accommodate societies and individuals who purchase for distribution. Price $8 per hund. $1,20 per dozen. Sept. 24.

THE FACTORY GIRL,

BY the author of "FILIAL AFFECTION," "JAMES TALBOT," &c.

"The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." *St. Paul.*

A few copies of this very valuable little work may be had at this office. *Price 25 cts.*

August 27.

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Published every Friday at No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress-street for the Editor, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or three dollars payable in six months.

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CH

VOL. III.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's M

BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION OF AUT

SACRED to musing is the Autumn eve,
And dear to tender thought. The summer's
The gorgeous fields, and flowers of every tin
Have mellow'd, and have wither'd. Silentl
Across the aspect of terrestrial things,
The chilling change hath pinioned its wide
And all is alter'd; a wild sickliness
Pervades the face of nature: Evening's clo
Are duskier; Morning's sky less pure; the
More boisterously loud, and even the birds
Less joyous in their soft-toned, simple songs

Scarcely a month had passed, since last I
Amid this scene, then fresh and beautiful;
Its long fields waving with luxuriant grain
Its woods in rich variety attired;
Its flowers of every hue, and perfume bland
Now shaven are the plains; the sickle's sw
Hath level'd their tall beauty; heard no m
Under the still repose of eventide,
The sweet, sad warbling of the reaper's vo
(Calling from distance recollected themes
Of his lone Celtic home, amid the hills,)
Steals on the wanderer's ear, as pensively,
With cheek on hand, o'er moss-grown pale
And, in the stillness, seems like a low dirge
By Nature breathed in touching melancholy
The faded woods a sallow livery wear;
Each leaf that quivers on the drooping spra
Or, with the transient breeze-fit drops adow
Speaking, in tones of deepest influence,
Of the decay of all things, of the pomp
How passing! and the changes of the earth
In May that fence was sprinkled with whit
Of hawthorn, over-mantling every bough,
And hiding the green beauty of the leaves.
In June that chesnut shot its blossom'd spir
Of silver upward, 'mid the foliage dark,
As if some sylvan deity had hung
Its dim umbrageousness with votive wreath
Over that turbid stream, from dark moist ro
Descending in wild foam, the willow hangs
Its drooping boughs, half leafless; pastoral
Withering decline their languid heads; the
Food for the small birds, 'mid the brumal d
In redness decorates the yellowing hedge;
The orange hipp o'ertops the eglantine;
And from the bramble's lithe, and prickly
The wild rasp hangs in juicy ripeness blac

* * * * *

In fond review to dwell upon the scenes
Where we have been most happy.—In thi
We roam'd, when summer holidays set fr
Our steps, long-check'd; wondering at fl
bloom,
The green leaves, and the linnet's song;
The moss-clad ruin, the long-emptied fos
The abbey's danky vaults, the ivied gra
The blue skies, the deep glen and pastor
Wondering at every thing, and pleased
Through that copse did we stray, with ca
Dividing the thick boughs, and searchin
The finches' mossy nest, with speckled e
How beautiful they seem'd! or callow y
Stretching their plumeless necks with f
Upon that rocky ledge, adown these ba
Where the thick hazles overarch the st
And water-lillies blow, we sought to lu
With imitated fly, the darting trout
From the bright wave, or tired with lac
Laid on the sward the rod and wicker
And sought out some amusement less a

* * * * *

'Tis not in spring, in summer, in the
The cloudless sky, and the reposing st
The soul can glean such lessons; thes
Thoughts of light interest, vacant joy
Fantastic visions; but the dim aspect
Of all earth's beauties fading, the hoa
The heavy clouds, and the unsheltered
Calls to their silent home the wanderi
Hushes unruly passion; quenches pri
And, in a still voice, whispers to the
"Prepare—for thy departure is at ha

CHRISTIANITY IN I

Among the causes of the failure o
exertions in India, Mr Adam proceed
of several considerations relating t
of the scriptures.

First, the number of transla
at Serampore seems too great.
my recollection of those memoi
seen, they amounted at one tim
thirty. With the exception
version, Dr. Carey has been th
ble European employed in ca
through the press, and it canno
ter of deep regret that one so
fied to be useful in this departm
appeared to lessen the value
spreading them over so wide
it is considered that the autho
brought even to its present im
by the successive and collecte
different translators whose na
English, it might have been
no ordinary achievement if he
had brought any one of his v
state, by the labours of a life.
in so many, he has necessari
self from giving an adequate
tion to any one of them.

Secondly, the mode in wh
Missionaries have acquired a
of those languages into whic
lated the scriptures does no
clusion that their versions
ble to native readers. Wit
a journey which Dr Carey
in the early part of his Mis
he nor his remaining colle
part of India beyond the bo
and, consequently, of the
current from one extremity
sula to another into which